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Letter dated 17 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I would like to thank you for your letter dated 27 February 2013, containing a request for updated information to facilitate the preparation of the Committee's annual review. Liechtenstein is fully committed to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011) and hereby conveys updated information regarding the status of these efforts. Liechtenstein has already submitted three reports to the Committee (the report of 27 October 2004, the addendum of 16 January 2006 and the addendum of 15 January 2008); therefore only a few additions can be made to the information already provided.

Since the last report, in 2008, Liechtenstein has become a State party to the following conventions and protocols:

- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 2005)
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 2005)
- Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 2005)
- Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 2005)

Liechtenstein is thus a party to all 16 United Nations conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism.

Liechtenstein's Ordinance on the Procurement of War Material, which prohibits all activities related to the brokerage of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, was reviewed in 2008. The new comprehensive Liechtenstein Law on Brokering in War Material, which entered into force on 1 March 2009, strengthens the legal basis for cooperation with international organizations and for data protection, sets clear responsibilities for enforcement and increases the penalties for violations. It is published in the *Liechtenstein Official Law Gazette* (LGBl. 2009 No. 39).

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In the context of Liechtenstein's ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2012, Liechtenstein amended its relevant legislation to include a prohibition of financing prohibited weapons. The amended Law on Brokering in War Material, which will enter into force on 1 September 2013, prohibits direct as well as indirect financing of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions. According to article 7 (b), the following acts are considered as direct financing: the direct extension of credits, loans and donations or comparable financial benefits to cover the costs of or to promote the development, manufacturing or the acquisition of prohibited war materials. Article 7 (c) defines indirect financing as the participation in companies that develop, manufacture or acquire forbidden war material as well as the purchase of bonds or other investment products issued by such companies. According to article 29 (b), violations of articles 7 (b) or 7 (c) shall be punished with imprisonment of up to five years.

We would like to underline our continued commitment to cooperate with the Committee and hope that the updated information provided will prove useful for its work.

(*Signed*) Christian **Wenaweser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative